THE RELEASE CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

## WASHINGTON

THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

Proposed Remodelling by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

THE PRESIDENT SATISFIED

A Continued Dearth of Appointments.

Senator Anthony President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

The Removal of Political Disabilities.

Early Introduction by Mr. Butler of a General Amnesty Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1869. The Tenure of Office Law—The Proposed
Modifications Satisfactory to the President.
The Judiciary Committee of the Senate will hold
a meeting to-morrow morning to consider the neeting to increw motings and to take such action as will et the new relations between Congress and the ecutive. It is proposed to make such changes in bill, as it now stands, as to remove the obstruc-as now in the way of a free exercise of the power unire lists to be furnished within thirty days after assembling of that body. The other por-ns of the bill, it is understood, will be teken out. The bill in its new form will nted to the Senate to-morrow early in the It is also expected that the report of the ee will be adopted with little debate. It is od that a large number of appointments have already been made out and are only awaiting the action of the Senate on the Tenure of Office bill,

action of the Senate on the Tenure of Omce bill, en they will be submitted to the Senate. The committee appointed by the Senate caucus of sterday waited on the President this evening and omitted the modification of the Tenure of Office bill as it is understood will be reported to-morrow from the Judiciary Committee. The President ex-pressed himself satisfied with the changes contempressed himself satisfied with the changes contem-plated. A caucus of the republicans of the Senate will be held to-morrow morning to receive the re-port of the committee appointed to wait on the President and also to consider the action to be

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet meeting to-day, at which all the memoers were present, continued over two hours.

tion by the Senate. The President to-day nominated to the Senate J. C. Bancroft Davis as Assistant Secretary of State; Llewellyn Powers as Collector of Customs at Aroos-took, Maine; John D. Hopkins, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Pith Missouri district; Charles B. Barrett as Assistant Assessor for the

J. C. Bancroft Davis is a son of the late United was Secretary of Legation at London when Abbott Lawrence was Minister to England. He is now a citizen of New York.

only one nomination, that of Charles B. Barrett, to trict of Penusylvania, in place of Fougeray, whose

ominission has expired.

A Provisional Government for Mississippi.
The Reconstruction Committee at their meeting o-day agreed upon General Butler's bill to provide o-day agreed upon General Butler's bill to provide gives it a new lease of life for sixty days. It gives the convention the following in to the powers now authorized by law:-It etolore framed by the convention, with or with-amendments; it is authorized to pass laws exempting a homestead not exceeding \$1,000 in value, together with household furniture and other things together with household furniture and other things necessary for the support of a family, from seizure or sale upon process for the collection of debts. The constitution, when framed, shall be submitted to Congress for approval. The military commander in Mississippi, upon the requisition of the provisional governor, is required to furnish troops for the preservation of the peace and the enforcement of the laws. The President of the United States may remove the provisional governor if he thinks proper, and appoint another in his place. The fifth section of the bill provides that any person attempting, not having a lawful right to vote, who shall vote or falsely register as a voter, or shall in any way obhaving a lawful right to vote, who shall vote or falsely register as a voter, or shall in any way obstruct others from voting by threats, bribery, or in any manner whatsoever, or shall molest or attempt to break up any assemblage when met to discuss political affairs, such person shall be deemed gulky of a crime, and shall, on conviction, be fined \$500, and be imprisoned three years, besides paying the costs of prosecution. These are the main features of the bill, and it is thought they will be sufficient to secure a peaceful election in the State. There was considerable opposition to the the State. There was considerable opposition to the bill in committee, but General Butler derended it so

bill in committee, but General Butler detended it so ably that he finally secured a majority in its favor, and he will doubtless be as successful in the House. Reorganization of the Navy Postponed. The House Committee on Naval Affairs had up the Senate bill to reorganize the navy and the marine corps, and after discussing it for some time they agreed to postpone it until the next session of Congress. Several members of the committee had amendments to propose, and it was thought that there would not be time to consider them either in the committee or in the House. The Secretary of the Navy was anxious to have the bill passed, chiefly on account of the provisions it contained establishing a Board of Naval Survey. This board chiefly on account of the provisions it contained establishing a Board of Navai Survey. This board was to consist of three officers of the navy not below the grade of roar admiral, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and to remain in office for the term of four years. The other features of the bill are not so important, and can be delayed without detriment to the service.

Interview Between the Ways and Means
Committee and Secretary Bontwell.
The Committee on Banking and Currency, headed
by Mr. Garfield, its chairman, called to-day upon the
Secretary of the Treasury and had an interview of Secretary of the Treasury and had an interview of about half an hour. The subject of the national banks and the currency was discussed, and the committee inquired whether there was any legislation needed at this session. Secretary Boutwell said he thought it would be well to pass some measure for the redistribution of the national bank currency in order to give relief to those sections of the country where there was a scarcity of currency. Mr. Gardeld said that it was the intention of the committee to get some measure of that kind the committee to get some measure of that kind passed, and he thought there would be no difficulty

Comptroller of the Currency.

Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

Secretary Boutwell has appointed Wm. B. F. Present, of Concord, N. H., special agent of the Treasury Department in place of Harry Bingham. Mr. Present will be assigned to duty in New England.

The Pay of Enlisted Men in the Army. The Secretary of War to-day sent to the House of

Representatives a letter, from which it appears that unless otherwise provided by law the existing rates of pay of enlisted men of the army will cease from and after the 20th of August next, and a return to the rate fixed prior to the late war, which was for privates of cavairy twelve dollars per month and privates of infantry eleven dollars per month and privates of infantry eleven dollars per month as now allowed to both of these classes, will be the result. The Paymaster General thinks that the present rates of pay should be allowed until the end of the current enlistment at least, while General Sherman says in a note that he does not believe that Congress wishes to reduce the pay of privates, and Congress wishes to reduce the pay of privates, and it might be well to submit this to Congress and ask that a joint resolution be passed extending the period

left Washington this morning for Andover, Ohio, his wife's former home. . He will return to this city in a few days to preside in the Senate till the end of on. He is not going to New Orleans, as in

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1860. ELECTION OF PRESIDENT, PRO TEM.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., Senstor Anthony, (rep.) of R. I., was unanimously elected President, pro tem. in the absence of Mr. Colfax, and the Secretary was directed to inform the President and the House of Representatives of the election.

Mr. Anthony, upon taking the chair, said:—Senstors—I thank you for this distinguished mark of your confidence and favor. I will endeavor, to the best of my ability, to discharge the duties which you impose upon me—duties which would be quite too difficult for my undertaking did I not know how they will be lightened by the traditional forbearance, courtesy and dignity of the august body over whose deliberations it is your pleasure that I temporarily preside. The Secretary will now read the journal of yesterday.

Mr. Shagur (rep.) of R. L. presented a patition for

MIT. MORRILL. (rep.) of Vt., reported from the Committee on Findroc, a bill to amend the National Currency act by extending certain penalties to accessories, which was passed. The bill is the same that was passed at the last session.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEST.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Onlo, introduced a bill to authorize the payment of the interest on the public debt, and asked its immediate consideration. He had read by the Secretary a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury stating that the financial condition of the country was such that it might be wise to auticipate the payment of interest on the public debt for a period not exceeding six months, and that he was doubtful whether he had the authority to do so under the existing law. The bill was passed.

The following is the bill as passed by the Senate:—
Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, wherever he deems it for the public debt ros a period not exceeding one year upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

PAYMENT OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL

not exceeding one year upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

PAYMENT OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely a bill to allow deputy collectors and assessors of internal revenue acting as assessors, the pay of collectors and assessors.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., moved to recommit the bill repealing the Tenure of Office act to the Judiciary Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., moved to continue the payment of enlisted men in the army at the present rate of sixteen dollars a month until the 30th of June, 1871. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Both of June, 1871. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

OREGON AND ALASKA MAILS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Gregon, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to Inquire into the expediency of providing for the regular conveyance of the mails between Portland, Oregon, and Alaska.

REDERANIZATION OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

At the expiration of the morning hour the unfailshed business of yesterday—the bill to reorganize the judicial system of the United States—was taken up, and Mr. Drake resumed his argument argainst it. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Trumbuil, Sawyer and Stewart, and after several amendments were offered and rejected, it was passed in the 101

hall be appointed a Circuit of the same power as the Justice of the Supreme Cor.

The Circuit Courts in each circuit, or the circuit, or by the

they be otherwise removed.

Mr. Sprague introduced a bill to provide for loaning the public money and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

ABOLISHING THE OFFICE OF CHIFF OF STAFF.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to abolish the office of Chief of Staff to the General of the army, and a bill in relation to retired officers, with an amendment.

EXECUTIVE MESSION.

RECUTIVE SESSION.

At twenty minutes to five o'clock the Senate went no executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1869. MEMORIA'S AND PETITIONS. -Mr. Brooks, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the me Mr. Bhooks, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the memorial of the National Union of Bricklayers, for a charter incorporating them as a National Union.

Mr. Moore, (rep.) of N. J., presented the petition of the Camden and Atlante Railroad Company for protection of the lighthouse at Atlantic City.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt., introduced a bill providing that judges of the Supreme Court shall not sit on the hearing of appeals and write of error from their decisions as circuit judges. Referred to Committee on Revision of Laws.

COLLECTION OF DIRECT TAXES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

COLLECTION OF DIRECT TAXES IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. JULIAN, (rep. of Ind., asked leave here to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquir into the expediency of reviving and enforcing the collection of the direct tax in the States lately inrebellion.

Mr. BROOKS objected, unless the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee or to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. JULIAN decimed to have it so referred, and withdrew his resolution.

BILLS REPHETED PROS COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER proceeded to call the committees for reports.

The SPEARKE priceeded to call the committees for reports.

Mr. Bingham, (ep.) of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for the publication of the opinions of the Attorney General. Ordered to be printel and recommittee.

Mr. Polland, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported a bill extending for three years the time for revising and consolidating three years of the United State.

Mr. Butlen, (rel.) of Mass., said he did not believe that the country got the worth of its money in this matter, and tierefore he was decidedly opposed to the rehabilitation of the committee.

Mr. Cullom, (rel.) of Ps., inquired about the progress of the wort, saying that he understood the commission had only worked out two or three chapiters.

commission and only worked out two or tiree chapters.

Mr. BUILER sail he had seen four chapters, or parts of chapters, evised, and at the same rate of revision the workwould not be done for years to

parts of chapters, twised, and at the same rate of revision the workwould not be done for years to come.

Mr. Cullom inquired what amount of pay the commissioners were receiving.

Mr. Butlers and they had a salary of \$5,000 each and incidental expanes.

Mr. Butlers and they had a salary of \$5,000 each and incidental expanes.

Mr. Henders are supported by the same of the tention to the work.

Mr. Poland delined to let that amendment be offered, and moved the previous question.

The amendmest offered by Mr. Benjamin was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Businesson the spraggers of the treasury suggesting that he should be authorized to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt for a period not exceeding six months, on a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Various other executive communications of no special importance were appropriately referred.

The Senare ammedments to the joint resolution to supply omissions in the enrollment of certain appropriation bills of the last session were concurred in.

Mr. Dawes, (rp.), of Mass., in connection with it, stated on behalf of Mr. Wilson, of Pa., the member of the Committee on Enrolled Bills who had charge

d not assumed any jurisdiction. It had merely misidered the bill informally to accommodate the intleman from Iowa (Mr. Allison). Mr. WinAns, (rep.) of Ohio, another member of e Committee on Public Lands, said that the bill

Mr. Winans, (rep.) of Ohio, another member of the Committee on Public Lands, said that the bill had been informally considered and approved by the members of that committee.

Mr. Logan inquired by what right that committee had considered a subject not referred to it.

Mr. Winans replied that the members of the committee had considered it by virtue of the right which God and their constituents had given them.

Mr. Logan—A God-given right! That is a new feature in legislation (Laughter.)

Mr. Winans moved an amendment, providing that the company shall have no more or greater proportion of land or other aid than it would have been entitled to if the act had not been passed.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. Ward, Clarke, Pame and Taffee, when Mr. Allison moved the previous question on the passage of the bill. The previous question was not seconded.

On motion of Mr. Ward, the bill was referred to the Committee on the Pactific Railroad.

The next business on the Speaker's table was as follows:—The Senate resolution rescinding the concurrent resolution of last session for the creation of a committee on the reorganization of the civil service. Nonconcurred in

by Mr. Stokes.

The resolution for the appointment of clerks to the Committees of Commerce, Foreign Affairs, Indian Affairs and Roads and Canals were offered and referred to the Committee on Accounts.

NEW YORK AND EUROPE STRAMSHIP LINE.

Mr. HILL, (rep.) of N. J., introduced a joint resolution extending the provisions of the act establishing a line of American steamships between New York and Europe. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

its and Europe. Referred to the Post Office Comtiee.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. BUYLER, of Mass., from the Committee on Renstruction, reported back the Senate concurrent
solution for a joint special committee on the reval of disabilities, and moved non-concurrence
the ground that the Senate had since then apinted a special committee of the war.

Mr. BROOKS said he trusted that the rumor that the
construction Committee would soon report a genal bill for amnesty would prove true—amnesty, to
for one party alone, but for men of both
rites, without preference or distinction. It was
tet time that the House had arrived at some such
notination, and he was quite sure that the country
pected it. The rumor had gone out that the
nileman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butter) had such
sill in contemplation. He trusted that it was so.

Mr. Buyler said he thought, and he hoped the
construction Committee would come to the same
nedusion, that there should be some means by
then men could have their political disabilities revived without having to come to Congress, getting

MEXICO.

onary blaze, it is on of reliable in-

party have made serious developments respecting the funds of the conducta. It appears that Juarez has \$500,000, Lerio de Tejada \$500,000, Mejia \$300,000, and the balance divided to other officials nearly \$2,000,000. The rest belonged to commercial parties. As you are aware the conducta amounted to \$3,040,000; so you will perceive since the installation of Juarez they have had fat pickings.

Negrete has defeated a part of the government forces, and it is presumed that the balance of the forces of the government will turn over to Negrete. It is also stated that Juarez will give a manifesto to the nation, alleging that he cannot govern the country without the sid of the protection of the United Statea, and requires a protectorate.

As you are aware the butcher Escobedo is doing his work in Tamaulipas by especial order from the general government, exterminating and burning villages and towns, much more than during the time of the empire. There is now no drum head count martial; a man is caught and shot down like a dog, This is savage in the extreme, and goes far ahead of all the atroclites ever committed by the imperialists. We have also information of a pronunciamiento at San Luis, cansed by the general government ordering Juan Bustamente, so odous to the people and mercantile community, to receive the government from its present possessor. They have a ramed themselves to defend the present Governor. So the thing goes.

The general government has sent a draft for

selves to defend the present Governor. So the thing goes.

The general government has sent a draft for \$\frac{4}{5}\$,000, the monthly payment given to this State for the defence of the Indians, accorded by the general Congress. This is a drop of water in the bucket, as the urgent monetary situation is serious in the extreme, as they have no resources whatever to carry on the machinery of government, and all the burden is laid upon foreigners, who have to foot the bills. Where will we get the aid and protection necessary? It is now of absolute importance that General Grant should take a decided step in this matter.

Movement on Mexico by Way of Texas—Troops Rapidly Pouring In—The Base of Sapplies.

[From the New Orleans Crescent, March 19.] We have information from a highly respectable citizen of Corpus Christi, Texas, or a rumored movement on Mexico. Our informant says that he is convinced that a movement in that direction will soon be made. Troops are being rapidly concentrated in Texas, and it is thought they are being sent there for the purpose of being in readiness for a movement on the "heroic land" of Mexico. Additional barracks and hospitals are being constructed at Brownsville. For Ringold and El Paso and Corpus Christi, it is thought, will be the base of supplies.

Pass and corpus communities are correct or not, it whether the above surmises are correct or not, it true that troops are rapidly pouring into Texas, at that additional barracks and hospitals are being onstructed at the points named.

CUBA.

The Spaniardo Defented at Mayari—Affeirs Near Clenfuegos. HAVANA, March 16, 1869.

Near Clearaeges.

HAVANA, March 16, 1869.

News has been received here through Cuban sources of the operations of Colonel Lopes Camara against Mayari, in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba. That general had been defented by the insurgents under Marmol and Aguilers, with a loss of 300, including one captain and three lieutenants, all his wounded men left on the field. Marmol was wounded. Lopes Camara has returned to Santiago with the balance of his command.

Through a wounded volunteer recently returned from Vilis Clara and Clentaegos I learn that a fight took place on the 3d or 4th, in which the Spaniards, under Letona, lost heavily and were defeated. The troops consisted of the two battations of chasseurs lately from Spain. This volunteer expresses the opinion that it will take at least 10,000 men to carry into effect the determination to re-establish railroad communication.

The foreman in charge of the construction party sugged in repairing the road in Villa Clars was notified by an insurgent chief that no further repairs were required, and he was ordered to leave with his men. The supplies which had been collected for their use were divided among the poor people of the vicinity.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

A mass meeting of the mechanics and tradesmen of this city and of Jersey City and Brooklyn was held in the large hall of the Cooper Institute last evening. The meeting was convened by a call from the Workingmen's Union, the object being to elicit an expression of approval from the workingmen generally of the printers' strike, to advocate the Eight Hour law and to discuss topics of general interest to the laboring men. The hall was well filled by a most orderly and attentive and the workingmen of severy

several trade unions, with banners and music and illuminated motioes, entered the hall and added considerably to the numbers previously assembled and to the interest and excitement of the meeting.

The meeting was organized by the election of afr. John Ennis, ex-president of the Workingmen's Union as preciding of Section 1.

the taxes that supported the city government. The workingmen of the city were determined to see jus-Alcany and awake up their legislators to the necessity of the hour. The Prison Labor law was one that oppressively affected the workingman. They must see to it that the prisoners and criminals of the State should be put to labor that would better remunerate the State, and not put, as under the present system, their half-made wares in competition with honest labor. The time was come when they must make the eight hour labor movement a great success. Why should not the laborer enjoy some of the privileges of an improved civilization? They tell us they shall concede us nothing. That is what capital says to labor, but fabor has its rights as well as capital, and labor has it in its power to assert, maintain and conquor those rights. Why should laborers be compelled to work as in the days of Julius Casar? Notwithstanding all the opposition that has been put in the way of laboring men three hundred years back labor has progressed and has wrested many advantages and many privileges that were in the past denied them. Their ory and motto should be onward—onward, my fellow workmen, till we gain our just needs, our just and inallenable rights and privileges. We must put our heels on the necks of the tyrants that oppress us. (Cheers.) The time has come when we, as men, must think and act for ourselves and prove to our rulers and to the world that we are workingmen who know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain them. (Cheers.) The time has come when we must speak to one another as workingmen and assure all that we are no longer slaves. We will no longer submit to be dictated to by politicians and demagogues. We will listen to no overturee or compromise, and we shall hold communion with none but those who are of ourselves and prove to our rulers and to the world that we are no longer slaves. We will no longer submit to be dictated to by politicians and demagogues. We will listen to no overturee or compromise, and we shall hold communion with none but those who are of ourselves and our interests—men identified with us and

competent hands; and by thus placing a barrier to those who by nature are unfitted for a mechanical profession, it will tend to engage them in other pursuits more adapted to their tastes and Senal y profession. The control of the hours of beauty of the hours of labor, convinced that the many hours which multitudes of men and women are compelled to toll, and the starvation wages they get for such toiling, is detrimental to be all, dangerous to virtue and a standing reproach to divilization. He would be all, dangerous to virtue and a standing reproach to divilization. He would be all the dangerous to virtue and a standing reproach to divilization. He would be all the dangerous to virtue and a standing reproach to divilization. He would be all the dangerous to virtue and a standing reproach to divilization. He would be a standing reproach to divilization that the last the last to the standing reproach to the last the last to hour and the completing as little as possible with house industry outside of prisons. He was the last to hold mans meetings and adopt such lawful means as may induce their Senators and Assemblymen to act on and pass the bills referred to in the preceding resolution.

Resolved, That we commend to the attention and favorable consideration of our which, if fairly until the last to hold mans meetings and adopt such lawful means as may induce their Senators and Assemblymen to act on and pass the bills referred to in the preceding resolution.

Resolved, That, appreciating the efforts of the Workingmen's Unito to while in one common brotherhood the workingmen's Unito to while in one common brotherhood the workingmen's Unito to while in one common brotherhood the workingmen's Unito to the state to affiliate and density themselves the obtained of the journeymen printers (Applause). The speaker and the workingmen of all classes, we carrestly recommend all labor organizations of his bia

ostrum to-night that shall awate bress gentienen at Abany, that shall awate bress gentiein the benches of the committee rooms. We shall tell
hem from here that the wo kingmen are not to be
longer tampered with or treated with impunity; that
we demand the passage of these bills, and that in
case the Legislature refuses to pass them we shall
no longer be duped or numbugged with the laborer's
hand and hammer on posters throughout the city for
a week before election day. (Cheers and appianse.)
Mr. PURCELL was the next speaker. He drew a
humorous picture of the contrast between the capitailst and the laborer. He called upon the workingmen, that if required in their various trade organizations to sacrifice something for their mutual benefit
they should remember that these individual sacrifices must be made; that if they wished to secure
to their children and their children's children
any of the blessings that were supposed to
result from an advanced state of civilization
they must remember that some sacrifices
must be made to this end. That they must
sacrifice something for it—must suffer something for it. They had nothing to-day but what
those who went before them had fought for, labored
for, struggled for and sacrificed for. And he would
ask, would they indolently enjoy the small advantages they possessed without coming out and resolving that we shall make these advantages greater
And if a sacrifice is demanded, to a man we shall
accept it, and, if necessary, strike for our rights.
The army of labor must strike for their rights, for
their ilberty, and make labor, make the great mas
of the people in this democratic country, the rulin
power. (Applause,—This only can be done by thei
selecting from their wor ranks the legislators an their liberty, and make labor, make the great hase
of the people in this democratic country, the ruling
power. (Applicage.) This only can be done by their
selecting from their own ranks the legislators and
the officers of our city government. (Applicase.)
Messrs. Blizard, of the tailors; James Kerr, of the
iron moulders; Patrick Walsh, of United Laborers'
Union, and others spoke with considerable effect.
The meeting was a great success.

Another Meeting at the Astor House Yes-terday—A Compromise to be Made Next

the Astor House yesterday for the purpose of con-ferring with the employers as to the scale of prices that should be fixed for journeymen's work. A large number of the employers were present, and the mooted questions which have so long troubled the printing fraternity were discussed at great length, and the beat feeling prevailed. No determination as to what sort of compromise should be fixed upon was arrived at, and the meeting, which was a strictly private one, adjourned to Thursday next, when, it is understood, the employers and the employers will have arranged a scale of prices satisfactory to both parties.

OBITUARY.

Juan Nepamuceno Almonte.

A telegram from Paris announces the death in that city on Monday of this prominent Mexican general and politician. He was born in Mexico during the spicnous gallantry was rewarded by President Bustamente, who appointed him Secretary of War—a position he filled with success, the suppression of the insurrection headed by Urrea in 1840 being due to the energy by Urrea in 1840 being due to the energy and courage he displayed. During the latter part of the same year, however, a successful revolution drove Bustamente from power, depriving Almonte of his office. Possessing but slender means he was forced to make a tivelihood as lecturer on sciences in the city of Mexico, until his appointment as Mexican Minister to Washington, where he remained for several years, making numerous friends by his suave manners, dignified bearing and undoubted talents. After the suspension of diplomatic relations between this country and Mexico ne represented his government at the French and British Courts, until the return to power of his friend Santa Annain 1853, when he was seat again to Washington. In 1856

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Dan Bryant, the "sweet singer," has turned his face forever from the histrionic stage and donates to Florence, the comedian, his famous Irish drama, "The Bells of Shandon." which will be produced by the Piorences during their spring tour in the "pro

Prospero's attending spirits in the "Tempest."

Mr. Schonberg, the accomplished stage manager
of Brougham's theatre, has been offered the stage direction of Wallack's. He will assume the position after the close of Brougham's season on the 3d of

Another troupe of English buriesquers effected a successful landing on our shores and commence their ravages in Philadelphia, for which relief much thanks. Among them is Miss Lizzie Wilmore, the original Ixion, and sister to Miss Jenny Wilmore,

original Ixion, and sister to Miss Jenny Wilmore, of "Crook" and "Fawn" celebrity.

A pithy writer, who not only thoroughly understands his subject but combines with it a destructive power of expression, says that "Boueleanlit is the Jonathan Wild of playwrights, at once the greatest thief and the cleverest detective." Dion will put that in his scrapbook.

Miss Rose Massey, tired of waiting for a metropolitan engagement, which never came, has struck out in the wilderness and opens to-night in Cincinnati. She expects to be mach impressed but not a bit frightened by the roar of the buffalo, and is duly provided with the thickest and prettiest of top boots to protect her graceful ankles from the death-darting fang of the ratitesnake.

"My Lady Clara," a new comedy by the author of "School," is the sensation this week at Selwyn's and the Boston Museum. How happens it, Messleurs Managers of our metropolitan theatres, that the Hub and the quaker Cliy have both of them been ahead of us this season in dramatic novelties?

Be Rosa is doing the "light fantastic" at the Varieties, Philadeipnia.

Bonfanti and Sohike are still charming the Buffalonians with their short skrited curvettings in the "Black Crook."

Mr. Joseph Proctor is favoring the fat and greasy cliuzens of Porkopolis with heavy tragedy.

Kelly & Leon's Minstreis, and Logrenia, with his learned birds, nice and cats, are endeavoring to edify the stoical Trojans with cork opera and other tricks.

Miss Lucille Western is underlined to appear shortivat the grand theater of the Saints, in Sait Lake

edify the stoical Trojans with cork opera and other tricks.

Miss Lucille Western is underlined to appear snortify at the grand theatre of the Saints, in Sait Lake City.

Yankee Miller is tickling the good people of Rochester with low comedy. He is creating quite a sensation.

The Worrell Sisters have severed all connection with the New York theatre. In a card dated "St. Louis, March 8, 1863," Miss Sophie A. Worrell, on behalf of "the sisters," announces that they "deem it an imperative duty to state that the reason of their withdrawal from its management is the sincere conviction that no quality of talent could attract ladies and gentlemen into its peculiar interior a second time."

and gentiemen into its peculiar interior a second time."

The entertainment given at Irving Hall on Sajurday evening for the benefit of the sick and wourfiled of the patriotic army of Cuba was a decided success. One of the chief features of the entertainment was the delivery of an address by Mr. De Cordova, who seemed as much at case in the Castillian as in the English language. The address was well received, and created immense enthusiasm.

John Brougham terminates his engagement at the theatre in Twenty-fourth street at the close of the present week. He has accepted an engagement in San Francisco, for which city he will start at an early day. As he goes overland to California he will probably tarry for awhite among the Saints in Sait Lake, where he may be induced to show them how old Fowhattan was ruled by his loving squaw and obedient papoose.

The total amount of amusements receipts for Indianapolis during 1898, on which the internal revenue tax was paid, amounted in the aggregate to \$112,608. Not so bad, that, for a Western village.

SOUTH AMERICA.

on of Lopez in Paraguay—Glahon with Him—No Paraguayar

At last accounts there was a force prepar ursue Lopez, after giving him a month to re Rumor variously estimates his forces at from 3,000 to 10,000 men. He is at Pirebebuy, about twenty leagues from Asuncion. By an order of his the people have removed to him. The following villages, once important, are now known to be entirely detected:—Concepcion, Cassupa, Nancountries perted:—Concepcion, Caasupa, Naucauquasu, Taa-pipi, Villa Rica, Cerro Leon; and Ibitimy, thirty

pipt, Villa Rica, Cerro Leon; and Ibitimy, thirty leagues out, is nearly descreed.

General McMahon, the United States Minister, is still following the fortunes of Lopez. The books and papers of the United States Legation, left under lock and official seal by ex-Minister Washburne, have been found at Asuncion scattered to the four winds, and some of them have found their way down to Buenos Ayres to the hands of the Minister to the Argentine Republic, General Worthington. He has protested against the outrage.

There is not much unportance attached here to the meeting of Paraguayans held at Asuncion January. 25 to form a new government. A German has escaped from Lopez's camp to Asuncion, giving clawing

meet detachments of Paraguayans, who come quite near to Asuncton, cutting off stragglers and gathering information.

The ablest commanders of the allies are leaving by substitution or resignation and returning home. as Marshal Caxias and General Osorio, of Brazil, and General Gelly y Obez, an Argentine chief.

The expedition launched after Lopez got ander way January 30, and numbered 500 men. It was an the other half was about such material as wer e "Wilson's Pet Lambs," carly in the American war. They have given Lopez a month in which to prepare for them or to fill the country with means of destroying them on the way. The slowness of this preparation is unaccountable. The accounts received from Lopez represent him as gradually accumulating forces and selecting places of defence in the interior. The Parana river has risen again and is overflowing the lowlands. For over two years this viver has been very high, making quite useless under its submergence the wharves used for many years. Why it is no one knows. It may be that it has some connection with the earthquaky tendencies of the interior should be a submitted of the positions had to be abandoned for the floods.

The United States war steamer Kansas is yet aground at Corrieptes, and so it is feared she will remain. The Parana river is somewhat like the Missouri—when once a steamer grounds the sand deepens, and though the water may rise the escape is doubtful. The Kansas has had her guns taken of and then had cables drawn by two stemmers with no effect. She is opposite Villeta and lies on the Chaco side.

The progress of Sarmiento's administration exceeds the anticipation of his best friends. There is

ceeds the anticipation of his best friends. There a watchfulness over the public welfare and a prominess in correcting abuses unprecedented in Sou American legislation.

A new government telegraph line, connecting Buenos Ayres with Rosario, is nearly complete. The Central Railroad has a telegraph of its own frog Rosario forward towards Cordova, for about 1 miles, or as far as the railroad is completed, at when that railroad is completed to Cordova, Janua I, 1870, the telegraphic communication will extend from Buenos Ayres towards the interior over 5 miles.

The Return of Marshal Calxas Resented-

The great topic of the day has been, and still is, the return of Marshal Caixas from Paraguay, without is exasperated and the government is em rassed as well as mortified by his persis in his return, notwithstanding the Minister Foreign Affairs expostulating with him at Mo

way home, saying that if their general thought the war over they were induced to return by General Gorio, and a movement which seemed about to extend to the whole forces was stayed.

The effect of Caxias leaving the army in such a condition has been to paralyze it. Marshal Guilherme Xavier de Souza, to whom the command was thus turned over at a minutess notice, was fresh from Brazil, knew nothing of the details of his unexpected command, nor whether there was anything to do, as Caxias maintained the war was over, and every officer with interest was either hurrying home or pestering the headquarters for leave to do so. So Marshal Souza could do nothing except write home to know what he was to do; and meantime Lopez was reorganizing, curing his wounded men, and was making even the silies to go outside the city, unless with some force. Never was time so wasted as during the month of January. Colonel Thompson, one of the commanders of Angosiura when it capitulated, says that Lopez was so thoroughly routed at Loma Valentina that it is a mystery to him how Lopez escaped from the hole he was then surrounded in, and that 500 men sent after him would have sufficed to have either captured him or to have driven him from the country. Now Lopez is believed to be strongly fortified in the mountains with at least 5,000 men, and as the people all stick to him he is duly increasing his power to annoy the enemy and prevent the realization of the idea now entertained of setting up a rival government in Asuncion. To get some people to govern an expedition of Argenianes was sent on a raid and succeeded in begging about 1,000 (so its said) old men and women and children—so wretched that they had to be kept outside the town until some clothing was procured to fulfil the demands of decency, and so destitute that they had to government in Asuncion. To get some people to govern an expedition of Argenianes was sent on a raid and succeeded in begging about 1,000 (so its said) old men and wonderned arguing the ment of the most difficult of

KILLED BY THE BURSTING OF A GRINDSTONE AT NEWBURG

Yesterday afternoon a laborer named David Hanna, employed at the Washington Iron Works, Newburg, was instantly killed by the bursting of a large grandstone at which he was working, in the moulding shop of that establishment. A large fragment of the stone struck him in the breast, throwing bim twenty feet into the air, and he fell on an iron moulding frame. A moulder who was working at this frame heard the noise of the explosion, and seeing his shopmate in the air, stepped saide in time to escape being struck by the falling body. Hanna's lungs were crushed, his neck was broken and still fractured. No other person was injured, though over one hundred men were as work in the shop where the accident occurred. The stone was a new one, six inches in diameter, eight inches thick, and was making about 350 revolutions per minute at the time of the accident.